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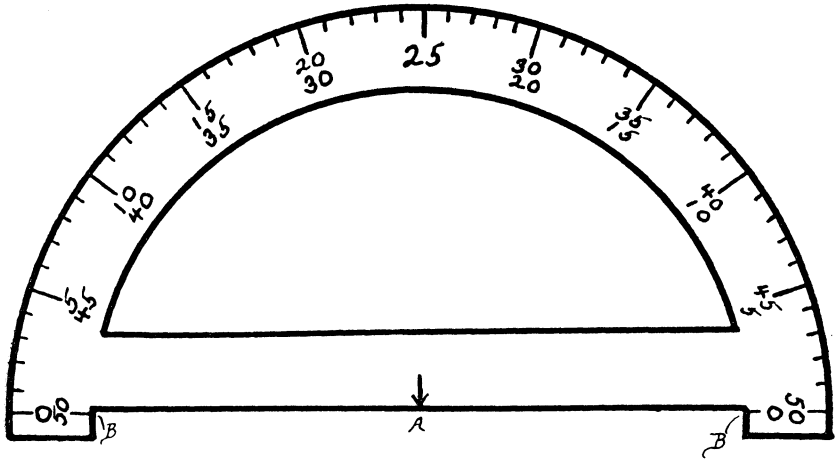
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the so-called "pie diagram"—it has been necessary to reduce the figures to percentages and then multiply by 3.6 to get the relationships in terms of degrees, these values then being laid off by means of the conventional protractor and the radii drawn. By using the protractor here shown it is possible to eliminate the last arithmetic step and to lay off the values directly in terms of percentage. The arrow at "A" should be immediately above the center, and a diameter of the circle should pass through the lines indicated at "B" and "B." The desired percentages as indicated by the protractor are then placed directly on the circle. The protractor may, of course, be used on a circle of any size.

Persons wishing to use such a tool may have the graduations engraved on the back of an ordinary protractor for a reasonable charge.

FREDERICK E. CROXTON

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THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FOR 1921

This report, fortunately issued in the French language, presents the results of the census of February 15, 1921, with the brevity required for convenient reference, illustrated by four admirable maps delineating the geographical aspects of the enumeration. The Czecho-Slovakia government is showing commendable enterprise in giving publicity to the results of recent statistical investigations, but unfortunately many of the publications are in the Bohemian language, which is practically unknown to the vast majority of readers interested in the social and economic progress of the Czecho-Slovakia Republic. The numerical importance of this new addition to the Congress of Nations is indicated by the fact that the total population was returned as 13,595,816, living in 15,379 administrative subdivisions. The population of Prague (the capital) is given as 676,476, while for the whole of Czecho-Slovakia the density of population is 97 persquare kilometer. The population of Prague shows an increase during the period 1910-21 of 59,845,

or 9.7 per cent, while for the Republic as a whole the population in 1921 was practically the same as in 1910, or to be exact, 785 less. This apparently stationary condition of the population is, of course, directly attributable to the war and to its resulting loss of life and far-reaching population changes. The population concentration in the capital conforms to similar results for Austria as shown by the census of 1920. The density of population is greatest in the Province of Silesia, where it is 152 compared with 128 for Bohemia, and 119 for Moravia.

The report is a most useful contribution to statistical knowledge at a time when the world's interest is concentrated upon one of the few new nations of Europe in which, apparently, economic conditions are such as to suggest a hopeful and prosperous future.

F. L. HOFFMAN

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE

Out of the President's Conference on Unemployment has come a continuing organization, one of whose tasks is an exhaustive study of the fundamentals of unemployment and the practical measures which can be taken to prevent or mitigate unemployment, together with prompt publication of the facts obtained. Such a study, promptly begun and pressed to early completion, can be made in about six months, and funds for this purpose have now been obtained by Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Conference.

The committee charged with this study consists of Owen D. Young, of the General Electric Company; Clarence Mott Wooley, of the American Radiator Company; Joseph H. Defrees, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Matthew Woll, of the American Federation of Labor; Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation; and Edward Eyre Hunt, Secretary of the Conference on Unemployment. Wesley C. Mitchell, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, is field director of the study.

The proposed study is not an isolated project, but is part of a comprehensive program to reduce economic waste and to increase production. Active work on this program began last year, and it is now being carried forward by the cordial coöperation of several agencies, public and private. A study of methods for reducing the waste caused by frequently recurring periods of business depression is a necessary part of the program. The importance of making this investigation, and of making it promptly, and the results which may be anticipated, can best be shown by sketching the recent development of the campaign against waste.

1. The Federated American Engineering Societies, organized in November, 1920, "for the sole purpose of public service."—In his inaugural address the president (Mr. Hoover) outlined the services which the Federation should render, laying his chief stress on the fact "that there is a great area of common interest between the employer and the employee through the reduction of the great waste of voluntary and involuntary unemployment and in the increase of production." To promote this common interest the Federation appointed a Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry, consisting of 17 experts. Under the direction